ISCC
NEWSUPDATE
A ROUND UP OF NEWS FROM INDIA AND AROUND WORLD

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INTERVIEW

SUNIL BAMBARKAR

M.D. Gattefosse India Pvt. Ltd. and President ISCC

The global ingredients market is growing at a CAGR of 5.4% and is expected to reach USD 17.6 bn by 2020 by value, according to leading market research firm Markets and Markets. This spells good news for manufacturers of high quality personal care as the firm predicts a sharp rise in market size by value.

With India and China driving growth in Asia, Sunil Bambarkar, M.D. Gattefosse India Pvt. Ltd. and President ISCC shares his views on the status and growth prospects for the cosmetic ingredients industry in India.

Sandhya Chipalkatti

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Tell us about the cosmetics ingredients industry in India.

The use of beauty and personal care products is no longer limited to urban India. The industry registered a strong growth in 2014, driven by increased awareness due to television commercials, celebrity endorsements, social media campaigns and print media.

The trend of 'Premiumisation' also helped drive growth in 2014. Premium brands registered strong consumption, even though mass brands accounted for the dominant share of sales. The growth of premium brands in India can be attributed to higher disposable incomes amongst urban consumers, which allowed them to spend their discretionary incomes on premium products.

1. *International players continue to dominate the competitive landscape*
   Two out of the three leading players in beauty and personal care remained international in 2014. This is because the leading international manufacturers have the strongest retail distribution across India, and their products are available across all retail channels, including at the lowest-priced stock keeping units. This helped them to tap into both the rural and urban consumer base.
2. *New product launches focus on variants*
   New product launches in 2014 were not limited to only one at a time launch by any manufacturer. Whether a manufacturer was involved in oral care or colour cosmetics, the trend was for most manufacturers to launch more than one variant at a time.
3. *Internet retailing will be the next big distribution channel*
   As internet retailing in India is expected to register the strongest growth in terms of retail value sales, sales of beauty and personal care products via this channel will also increase. This will be driven primarily by mass brands, as consumers will not mind buying the same brands from an internet retailer at a discounted price rather than from a hypermarket or beauty specialist retailer.

INTERVIEW

What are the current demands/needs of the cosmetics manufacturers?

The manufacturers demand cost effective actives with claim substantiation data. The product is also required in small pack size of 1kg / 2kgs OR 5 kgs.

What is driving the market needs?

Strong, growing middle class in India; a young population, very good income; can afford big spends on luxury brands; both male and female category in all segments willing to experiment and desire to look good

Innovations that Gattefosse has recently brought to the Indian market?

Emulium Mellifera: In Cosmetics worldwide GOLD WINNER of 'Innovation zone Best Ingredients award 2014'.

- Brings a sensory solution to global consumer expectations, bringing delight upon application and visible efficacy.
- Created and formulated by Gattefosse teams across the world, which allows the formulation of a wide range of textures suitable for all skin types and climates.

Gatuline Spot – Light: In Cosmetics Asia Bronze WINNER of 'Innovation zone Best Ingredients award 2015'.

- It is safe and natural solution for brighter skin complexion with less visible spots.
- Lightens skin tone, fades the appearance of dark spots, reduces visibility and the number of age spots.

We conduct workshops on 'Sensorial' training and evaluation, texture showcase and seminars for our customers at our Application lab in Mumbai.

You have recently invested in a big R&D facility. What prompted this move?

Gattefosse India is a decade run strategic supplier for cosmetics and pharmaceuticals companies in India. The Gattefosse Affiliate is responsible for sales, marketing and technical service support throughout the Indian subcontinent. It sustains a profitable operation, supported by a professional team of business development, technical and customer service as well as administration mangers. Growth in business activity initiated Gattefosse group to expand its activities in India by establishing the technical centre of excellence in 2015.

The centre houses a FDA certified laboratory for pharmaceutical applications to facilitate the use of API's in formulation, as well as the state of the art personal care laboratory. The application labs have been established to address formulation development needs for customer projects and in house global technical requirements.

TRENDS
Facial care continued to be the biggest contributor to sales in skin care in 2014, with 90% of all skin care sales being generated by facial care. Facial care contains the highest number of brands and products in the country, and these products are the most often used in the beauty regime of every woman, and increasingly also men. Facial care is one of the few beauty routines followed by all age groups, from teenagers to those aged 65+. This was further improved by the increased use of facial care products by men, which registered strong growth from 2012.

COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE
Hindustan Unilever maintained its lead in skin care in 2014 with a 48% value share. The company's flagship brands, including Fair & Lovely, Pond's, Lakmé, Vaseline and Pears, are all common household mass brands, which are extremely popular in both urban and rural areas. Consumers trust the company and its brands, and are also satisfied with the quality and price.

PROSPECTS
Skin care is expected to increase by a value CAGR of 8% at constant 2014 prices in the forecast period 2014-2019. This growth is expected to be driven by increased awareness of skin care products other than facial moisturisers. Knowledge of the existence and purpose of firming/ anti-cellulite body care products, anti-agers, hand care products, facial cleansing wipes and others was low in 2014, and limited mostly to urban India. Over the forecast period this is expected to change, which will help to drive the overall growth of skin care in the country.

RESEARCH TRENDS

PRESENT DAY COSMETICS: SOME CONCERNS AND APPREHENSIONS

S M Shanbhag

All of us linked to cosmetic business must have noticed an emerging trend. Cosmetic marketers have started taking health platform to promote their products. May be ten years back it was - "formaldehyde free, perfume free, toluene free, camphor free, phthalate free" etc. The newer trend is calling their products - "Paraben free silicone free, ethoxylate free, sulphate free, alcohol free" etc. Is this just a marketing gimmick or is there some truth in it?

This article is meant to give some perspective about what are overall concerns and apprehensions in the mind of a cosmetic technologist.

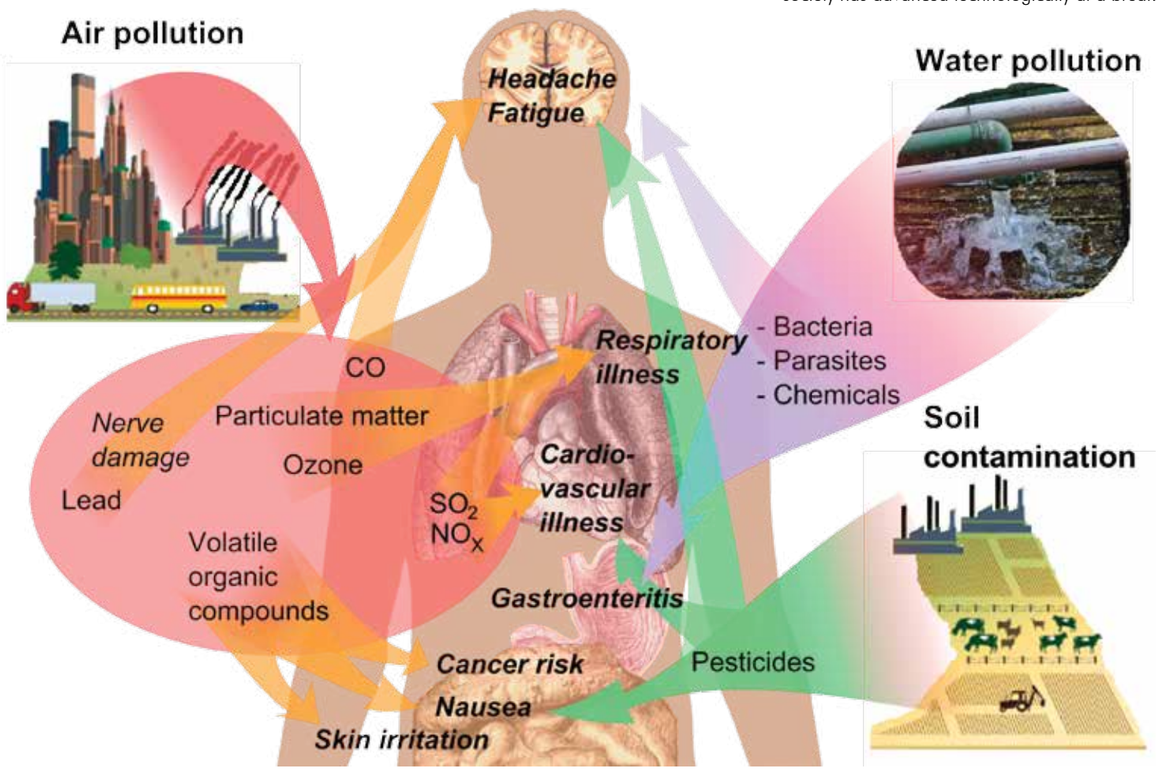
The human race has survived for so many thousands of years. Man depended on nature's bounty of natural resources. Mankind evolved to sustain good and bad aspects of nature they encountered. There were many nutrients as well as harmful materials in plant and mineral sources. Like snake bites, insect bites and certain plant based materials were toxic and affected body functions. These were Neurotoxins. Neurotoxins are substances attracted by our nervous system. They are absorbed through nerve ending and travel inside the neuron to cell body. Along the way they disrupt many nerve cell functions vital to life.

Low level exposure of Neurotoxins is unavoidable and human body has to cope with these by its own defence mechanism.

Antibodies are protein molecules which block the deleterious effects of these neurotoxins. Vaccines are neurotoxins and human race has survived because of the development of so many vaccines against bacterial as well as viral diseases.

Everyone has read about recent devastation created by Zica virus. The previous year it was H1N1, SARS, Dengue, Chickengunya, Bird flu etc....the list is unending. To survive we have to create vaccines for each virus. Where were these viruses all these years? They were there in our natural surrounding and were not bothering us as there was a fine balance of human body and nature.

Over a period of last hundred years' human society has advanced technologically at a break



neck speed. This technological advance has introduced millions of new neurotoxins. Human body has to cope with these new toxin exposures every day. It now appears that the limit has been reached and consequences have started appearing. If human race has to survive it is time to wake up and take stock.

To highlight some catastrophic man made environmental damages, it is relevant to understand and revisit some of them. Halogen compounds are some of the pioneers of our technological advance. What havoc they created on the environment and human body is all well documented. All these halogen compounds are neurotoxic.

What trail of damage DDT and CFC have left, everyone knows. Fluorides in toothpaste, Teflon in coated pans, Triclosan in shampoos, Bronopol as preservative, brominated vegetable oil in soft drinks etc. are some examples of neurotoxins. Even bigger, is the problem of PBDE (polybromo diphenyl ether). This neurotoxic chemical is a fire retardant used in electrical cables and all electronic devices like TVs and mobile phones, furniture, household wood coating etc. It is all pervasive and household dust and direct exposure has led to its ingress into the human body. Even thirty years after the ban DDT has not yet reached insignificant levels in human breast milk. A Swedish report indicates level of PBDE in human breast milk has increased substantially like that of DDT in seventies. The consequences are not very clear.

Halogen compounds are not sole neurotoxic materials used in cosmetics and other applications. List is very long and heavy metals like Lead, Arsenic and Mercury are on the top. These materials were not manmade, they were present in nature. In natural surroundings, every material is present in a location if kept undisturbed, would not have harmed human beings. Instead man dug up and mined lead ores and made them pure lead and used for various applications. One example is that it was made in to tetraethyl lead and added in petrol. This spread lead all over the world and it went into the human food chain. This is the story of other heavy metals also.

Toxicity is always related a dose level. Beyond certain limit it is toxic and below such a level it is safe. But who decides this safe level? As your understanding gets more and more clear these levels change. In 1970 permissible level of mercury 10 PPB and in year 2010 it came down to less than 2 PPB. Whatever may be the level, heavy metals are neurotoxic and the effect is cumulative. Even now lead is permissible in hair colouring applications in India. Phenyl mercuric acetate was used as preservative and in bleach creams and in applications like mascara for several years. So the damage has already happened and now we have to realise what its consequences will be.

There are various other cosmetic raw materials which are called endocrinal disruptors like phthalates used in nail lacquer and perfumery compounds, Dioxane and nitrosamine contributors like diethanolamide formaldehide, ethoxylated compounds like nonyl phenol condensates and others. The list is unending, like Aluminium chlorhydrol, Acetone, parabens, cyclomethicones, PDMS etc. are a new entrant to the club of endocrinal disruptors leading to neurotoxicity. Many of the sunscreens and hair dye raw materials are in the list of neurotoxic materials.

Some neuro toxins are cosmetic products themselves. One such example Botox or Botulinum toxin is derived from snake venom and is a beauty treatment product. Some allopathic medicines like chemotherapy drugs are neurotoxic.

Alcoholic beverages, processed meat and tobacco products are carcinogenic and neurotoxic. Mono sodium glutamate (MSG) is one of the strong neuro toxins in food industry.

This is the reality. Can we stop using all these raw materials? No, many items do not have

any replacement. We have to choose the lesser of the evils and safer material is available to replace it. For example, there is no replacement for PBDE. There are six bromine molecules are attached to diphenyl group. Bromination can be reduced to two or four molecules. Currently the use of less brominated PBDE has been suggested, to reduce the risk. Like Chloro Fluoro Carbon (CFC) were initially replaced with HFC hydro fluoro carbon.

Ultimately we are exposing our body to potent cocktail of thousands of neurotoxic materials coming from either cosmetics, food or the air we breathe. This is the price we have to pay for progress.

The consequences of this abuse have slowly started appearing. Actual brain development happens in a child within first 5 years of life. Some 70 billion brain cells and neurons are the original source of intelligence, intellectual capacity and memory. The whole learning process is based on this reserve. This reserve goes on declining over a period of time due to exposure to neurotoxins.

In a 2012 paper published by the National Institutes of Health, Bellinger, a professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School, compared intelligence quotients among children whose mothers had been exposed to these neurotoxins while pregnant, to those who had not. Bellinger calculates a total loss of 16.9 million IQ points due to exposure to organophosphates, the most common pesticides used in agriculture. Children worldwide are being exposed to unrecognized toxic chemicals that are silently eroding intelligence, disrupting behaviours, truncating future achievements and damaging societies.

Several years back I wrote an article questioning relevance of Sunscreens for Indian population. One side of the story is that sun exposure leads to lipo peroxidation and degeneration of skin

cells leading to early aging, wrinkles, fine lines and skin cancer. Other side of the story is that avoiding sun exposure leads to lack of Vitamin D synthesis and hence sub-optimal level of vitamin D in blood. This low level vitamin D is cause of series of health issues like diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiac problems and cancer. So there is a dilemma....to expose, or not to expose to the sun.

In beauty business the sunscreen story has been overdone. Literally every product is loaded with sunscreens. You may find sunscreens in Mascara too! The hype has created an impression that sun exposure is bad and no well-to-do person will ever step out in sun without an SPF 30 product on their face. The reality is different and high SPF does not mean high protection because it only means UVB exposure reduction. Then there was another turn of adding UVA protection creating a new star rating. Ultimately world over, in spite of thousands tons of sunscreens usage, rate of skin cancer has not declined. This is because there is false impression that the little quantity of sunscreen is protecting you and you can overexpose to sunlight.

The condition in India is even worse. In spite of exposure of such high level of sun radiation, it is reported that more than 50% of population is deficient in Vitamin D3. India has also become the diabetes capital of world due to various reasons one of which is low levels of Vitamin D.

There is a strong link between sun exposure and Alzheimers disease. Incidence of this disease is higher in northern hemisphere when population is sun starved. It has been reported statistically most patients of Alzheimer disease have very low level Vitamin D3. But the supplementation vitamin D3 has not been successful in arresting brain degeneration. Because once brain cells are dead, they cannot be regenerated.

Sun exposure is believed to be beneficial for prevention of Alzheimer but its benefits is not just vitamin D synthesis, it is beyond that. The factor responsible is yet to be discovered.

Currently huge amount of money is spent in USA and other countries to find a cure for Alzheimer. So far there is no perfect cure for it. Many American pharmaceutical companies are in a race against time find a molecule to cure neurological diseases.

As mentioned earlier Alzheimer and other neurological disorders are believed to be the manifestation of over exposure to thousands of neurotoxins. Cosmetic manufacturers should not dismiss the increasing concern of newer items coming under cloud, with an argument that “we have used these items for fifty years and nothing has happened so far”.

Considering current newspaper report on air quality in cities like Mumbai and Delhi the contribution of neurotoxins from cosmetics may look miniscule.

But still it cannot be ignored considering overall impact.

EFFECT OF CLIMATIC AND MORPHOLOGICAL FACTORS ON QUALITY OF BETEL LEAF OIL

Walawalkar Saiprasad; Thergaonkar Renuka

Several varieties of betel leaf Piperbetle L are present worldwide and are used for eating, religious ceremonies, extraction of volatile oil for flavour industry etc. Among the 34 varities widely available in India Kalipatti is cultivated in Maharashtra. These leaves were evaluated for its cosmetic and perfumery application. The oil was obtained by hydro-distillation and tested for odour profile. The changes in odour profile where observed by Magnitude estimation method in accordance to the change in age, climate and leaf parts. It was observed that the oils gets better clear notes with ageing and in rainy season. Secondly the yield of oil increased when extraction was done with leaves having petiole as compared with only leaves.

Piper betel is a glabrous climbing vine belonging to the family Piperaceae. It is abundantly distributed in many Asian countries. The leaves have been used in traditional medicine as carminative, stimulant, antiseptic, antifungal, and antibacterial agent.

The volatile oil known as Betel oil is the chief constituent of the leaves. Piper betle L. can be of great benefit in treating diseases caused by bacteria and fungi.

There are 34 varieties of leaves found in India. Out of these the most common leaves used for eating purpose in Maharashtra area is Kali, Ramtek, Bangla etc.

Kali Leaves are dark in colour and have thick leaves. These leaves are Pungent and Wilt resistant. These are grown in Maharashtra region of India.

The most important factor determining the aromatic value of the leaf is the amount and particularly the nature of the essential oil present. Betel leaves from different region vary in smell and taste.The essential oil content of different Indian types varies from 0.7 to 2.6 percent.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Collection and Preparation of material

The fresh betel leaves having maturation between 15 to 17 days where procured from the farm in Palghar, Maharashtra and where used for extraction of essential oils. These leave where cleaned using water and then air dried. The leaves were cut into smaller pieces and then subjected to water distillation. The temperature for the extraction was adjusted at 60°C.The percentage yield of the oil was evaluated on the basis of the dried material used for the extraction.

YIELD OF OIL

Quantity of oil obtained after extraction from 500 gram of Leaves.

Sr no	Type of Leaves	Oil obtained per 500 Grams of leaves (Average).
1	Leaves with petiole	0.5
2	Leaves without petiole	0.3
3	Leaves in Monsoon Season	0.3

Result: *After the Evaluation of yield of oil of Betel leaves with petiole, without petiole and without petiole in Monsoon season it was observed that, the yield obtained from leaves with petiole was higher compared to leaves without petiole by 0.2 grams. Whereas the yield obtained of leaves without petiole during monsoon and winter is similar.*

RESEARCH TRENDS

ORGANOLEPTIC PROPERTIES

The extracted oils where further evaluated for the odour profile by magnitude estimation method. The oils where segregated on the basis of month of production, season and the morphological part used for extraction. These oils where analyzed to observe the effect of climate, ageing and morphological parts on the odour profiles.

Sample No.	Season	Month of Production	Morphological parts used for extraction	Ageing in months
1	Rainy	July	leaves	7
2	Winter	October	Leaves	4
3	Winter	December	Leaves	2
4	Winter	January	Leaves	1
5	Autumn	February	Leaves with Petiole	0

1. Evaluation based on morphological parameters

This was done to evaluate the effect of morphological characters on the odour profile of the oil.It was observed that the oil obtained from leaves had a green spicy, sparkling, woody and cool note to it. The oil obtained from leaves with petiole also had the same notes but it had a distinct vegetative note to it.

Sr no	Type of leaves	Odour description
1	Leaves with Petiole	Green, Vegetative, Pungent, Spicy, Woody, Cool.
2	Leaves without Petiole	Green, Spicy, Woody, Cool, Citrus, Sparkling.
3	Leaves In Monsoon Season	Less of Green, Spicy, Sparkling, Woody, Cool, Clean.

2. Evaluation based on Climatic Conditions

Evaluation of oil was done considering the climatic conditions and it was observed that the odour profile of betel leaves oil obtained during monsoon have less prominent vegetative undertone and prominent clean and spicy notes. The vegetative and woody notes increased with the decrease in moisture which is seen with progression of dry weather.

Sr No	Season	Month	Odour Description
1	Monsoon	July	Spicy, Woody, Green, Clean, Cool, Citrus
2	Winter	October	More Green, Woody, Spicy, Clean.
3	Winter	December	Green, Spicy, Vegetative
4	Winter	January	Green, Spicy, Herbaceous, Cool, Phenolic, Woody.
5	Autumn	February	Green, vegetative undertone, Spicy, Juicy, Woody, Cool, Clean.

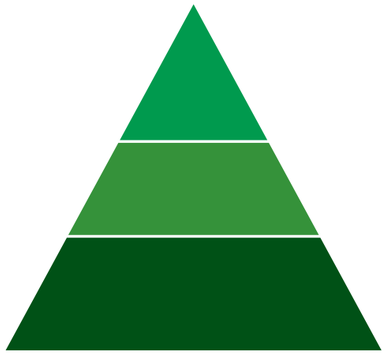
3. Evaluation based on Ageing of Oil

It was also observed that ageing of oil changed its odour profile.The evaluation concluded that the oil aged 8 months have prominent spicy notes, distinctly on the lines of citrus and less herbaceous notes. The vegetative part which are prominent in fresh oil especially 1 day aged are reduced. Whereas the vegetative part in the less aged oil is successively increasing. Harshness too increases with decrease in age. In day old oil, the burnt note is prominent which decrease with ageing.

Sr no	Months	Age in Months	Odour Description
1	July	8	Green, Spicy, Clean, Citrus, Cool, Herbaceous.
2	October	4	Green, Spicy, Woody, Clean.
3	December	2	Green, Vegetative, Herbaceous, Spicy
4	January	1	Green, Burnt notes, Woody, Phenolic, Herbaceous.
5	February	0	Green, vegetative undertone, Spicy, Juicy, Woody, Cool, Clean.

ODOUR EVALUATION OF EXTRACTED OILS

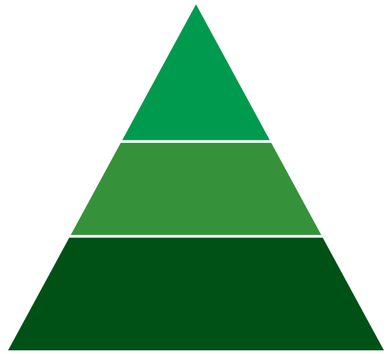
1) Odour Evaluation of betel leaves oil with petiole After 24 Hours of extraction.



- Green, Spicy, woody, more vegetative
- Spicy, Less of green, cool.
- Earthy, Spicy, Woody, Cool

Result: *Odour description: Green, spicy, earthy, cool, Woody, Vegetative Undertone.*

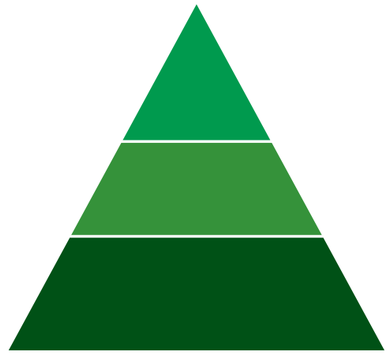
2) Odour Evaluation of betel leaves oil after 24 Hours of extraction



- Green, Spicy Citrus, Cool.
- Spicy, Less of green, cool.
- Earthy, Spicy, Woody, Cool, Minty.

Result: *Odour description: Green, spicy, cool, citrus, Vegetative connotation, woody, Burnt undertone, Harsh.*

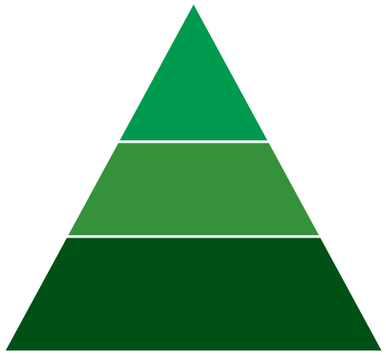
3) Odour Evaluation of betel leaves oil after 1 Month of extraction



- Green, Spicy, Vegetative Connotation, Herbaceous, Heavy
- Spicy, Green
- Spicy, Woody, Herbaceous, Green, Earthy.

Result: *Odour description: Green, spicy, woody, Vegetative, Herbaceous, heavy.*

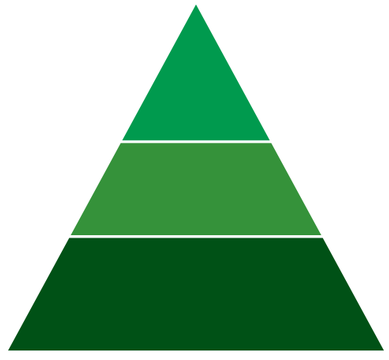
4) Odour Evaluation of betel leaves oil after 2 Months of extraction



- Green, Spicy,Vegetative Connotation.
- Spicy, Green, woody.
- Spicy, Green, Woody.

Result: *Odour description: Green, spicy, vegetative, Woody, Herbaceous.*

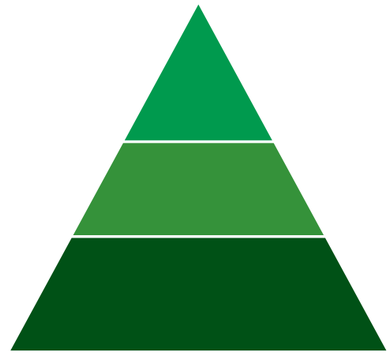
5) Odour Evaluation of betel leaves oil after 4 Months of extraction



- Green, Spicy, Woody , Cool.
- Spicy, Green, Cool, Herbaceous.
- Spicy, Woody, Cool, Herbaceous.

Result: *Odour description: Green, spicy, cool, woody, herbaceous.*

6) Odour Evaluation of betel leaves oil after 8 Months of extraction



- Green, Spicy, Citrus, Cool, Sparkling
- Spicy, Citrus, Cool.
- Earthy, Spicy, Woody, Cool, Minty Clean

Result: *Odour description: Green, citrus connotation, spicy, cool, earthy, minty, clean.*

Hence it can be concluded that the oils gets better and get clear notes with ageing. The yield of oils increases with petiole then with only leaves. The oil obtained in rainy season has a better note as compared to the other seasons.

Result and conclusion:

The betel leaf oil thus obtained from hydro-distillation was tested and it was found out that the oil yield was maximum that is 0.5 gms when leaves were with petiole.

The odour profile is distinctly green, spicy, cool and woody. Odour evaluation by morphological parameters showed that Leaves with Petiole were green, vegetative, pungent, spicy, woody and cool, while Leaves without Petiole were green, spicy, woody, cool, citrus and sparkling. Evaluation based on Climatic Conditions showed that the vegetative and woody notes increased with the decrease in moisture which is seen with progression of dry weather. Evaluation based on Ageing of Oil showed that oil aged 8 months have prominentspicy notes, distinctly on the lines of citrus and less herbaceous notes. Hence it can be concluded that the odour profile of an essential oil varies with climatic and morphological aspects which is evident in Betel leaf oil.

REPORT OF ISCC

COSMETIC BUSINESS REGULATORY SUMMIT – 19TH & 20TH MAY 2015

Benedict Mascarenhas, Hon. Secretary, was invited as speaker on behalf of ISCC at the Cosmetic Business Regulatory Summit, which was scheduled at Brussels on 19th & 20th May 2015. The topic of his Presentation was 'India: A Comprehensive Look Beyond 2015', wherein he covered the various Indian Regulations including Alternatives to Animal Testing, Import & Export Procedures, Biodiversity Act – Implications on the use of Natural Resources, Proposed D&C (Amendment) Bill, 2015 – Impact on Cosmetic Clinical Trials, Veg/Non-veg Cosmetics, etc. from a perspective of the current & future implications of these regulations for the cosmetic business. He also touched upon Halal Cosmetics as well as Beauty Foods from the Indian context as a couple of trends that are gaining interest on the international arena, especially in Europe. The presentation was well received by the audience, show-casing the Indian Scenario to a global audience.

ISCC – EPO MEET – 6TH OCTOBER 2015

A meeting was scheduled between members of ISCC and visiting Senior EPO officials (Directors & Senior Patent Examiners) who were visiting India along with EBTC (European Business & Technology Centre) teamto discuss the issues and suggestions related to European Patents. This meeting was organized on 6th October 2015 at the Banquet Hall – Equinox Business Park.

After the initial welcome address by President Sunil Bambarkar, Hon. Secretary Benedict Mascarenhas set the context for the discussions. This was followed by various presentations by the EPO representatives and Hon. Secretary in turn covered the various best practices, concerns as well as expectations with regards to filing of Patents in the EU. Active discussions between the ISCC members as well as the EPO team helped in clarifying various questions that arose. Representatives from EBTC covered the support that they offer with regards to doing business with the EU. Renuka Thergaonkar, Hon. Joint Secretary proposed the vote of thanks and the meeting ended with high-tea.

The inputs and suggestions were appreciated by all attendees and served to bridge the gap towards better understanding the pros and cons with regards to IP (Patent) protection within the EU.

ISCC AGM – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2015

8th General Body Meeting of the Indian Society of Cosmetic Chemists was held on 30th September, 2015 at 7.30 p.m. at The Banquets Room, Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Chembur, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400074. The President, Sunil Bambarkar welcomed the members following which the minutes were read and confirmed by the attendees. After adopting the audited balance sheet, Hon. Secretary, Benedict Mascarenhas presented the annual report covering the highlights for the year. Treasurer Suhas Nandurdikar presented the vote of thanks. Meeting ended with dinner.

ACTIVITY FOR STUDENT MEMBERS – OCTOBER 2015

In October 2015 an industrial visit was organised for the student members of ISCC. Mr Ravi Kamat Manging Director AeroPharma and Past President ISCC arranged the visit to Aeropharma factory at Silvasa. 50 student members participated in the visit. The visit was designed to give a learning experience about the various manufacturing processes, methods, machinery, layouts, operating systems etc which are used in the personal care and colour cosmetic industry.

EVENT CALENDAR 2016

COSMETIC AND BEAUTY INDUSTRY EVENTS 2016

PCHI 2016
SHANGHAI, CHINA
1 - 3 MARCH 2016

IN-COSMETICS 2016
PARIS, FRANCE
12 - 14 APRIL 2016

ENG'S 12TH ANNUAL INNOVATION FUSION: NPD & STRATEGIC EXCELLENCE FOR CHEM & FMCG
BARCELONA, SPAIN
19 - 20 APRIL 2016

2016 NYSCC SUPPLIERS' DAY
NEW JERSEY, USA
10 - 11 MAY 2016

LUXE PACK NEW YORK 2016
NEW YORK, USA
11 -12 MAY 2016

SUSTAINABLE COSMETICS SUMMIT NEW YORK 2016
NEW YORK, USA
12 - 14 MAY 2016

BEAUTYWORLD MIDDLE EAST 2016
DUBAI, UAE
15 - 17 MAY 2016

2ND FUTURE OF FORMULATIONS IN COSMETICS CONFERENCE, 2016
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
18 - 19 MAY 2016

COSMETICS & PERSONAL CARE TECH ASIA (CPCTA 2016)
SHANGHAI, CHINA
26 - 27 MAY 2016

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-AGEING SKIN CARE CONFERENCE 2016
LONDON, UK
7 - 8 JUNE 2016

INNOCOS - WORLD SUMMIT ON BEAUTY INNOVATION
VIENNA, AUSTRIA
9 - 10 JULY 2016

HBA GLOBAL EXPO & CONFERENCE 2016
NEW YORK, USA
14 - 16 JULY 2016

ISCC UPCOMING EVENTS

ISCC - Events Calendar 2016	
HPCI	March 2016
Sun Screen Products	April 2016
Hair Care Workshop	May 2016
Skin Care Workshop	June 2016
PICASSA	July 2016

* Participation in ISCC Workshops is free for ISCC members. Charges for non-members vary according to the workshop. Additional Workshops and Conferences will be communicated through ISCC Announcers as and when finalised.

in-cosmetics
Innovation Zone
Best Ingredient
Award 2014
GOLD

EMULIUM® MELLIFERA brings a sensory solution to global consumer expectations, bringing delight upon application and visible efficacy.
Draped in a soft and barely perceptible protective veil, the skin, protected from seasonal extremes, is visibly more radiant and beautiful.

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